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No. 8.









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1906.

The Stamps of the Canal Zone.

WE have had reprinted on fine, heavy paper, and bound in pamphlet form, Mr. Toppan's article on "The Stamps of the Canal Zone." Just 120 copies have been printed of which perhaps a score will be sent out for review, leaving not over one hundred for sale. The price is

50 CENTS

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American

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A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

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The Stamps of the Canal Zone.

By GEO. L. TOPPAN.

[Continued from page 224.]

FOURTH SERIES.

This series, which made its appearance early in 1906, consists of but two values, the two cents and eight cents.

TWO CENTS, ROSE

In speaking of this value, which was issued in January, 1906, Dr. Perry says: "In explanation of the second issue of 2c. stamps* I will state that it was occasioned by the Panama Government being unable to supply the permanent type on account of exhaustion of supply, and as such a denomination of stamp was urgently needed by the Canal Zone government, the old Panama fourth series stamps were accepted."

"The Zone postal authorities were opposed to doing this, as it has been the endeavor of the Director of Posts to conduct a simple and as clean an administration as possible, but no choice existed as stamps must be had, and the law provides that such shall be Panama stamps surcharged "Canal Zone". There were 150,000 of this provisional 2c. printed ".†

As will be seen from the above this stamp consisted of the type of Panama stamp shown by figure 1 surcharged as shown in figures 4 and 7. The "PANAMA" surcharge comes in two distinct shades, rose and deep carmine, the latter being much scarcer than the former. It was printed in vertical blocks of fifty, ten vertical rows of five stamps each.

^{*}The Doctor regarded the first and second printings of the third series as being identical.

⁺Cf. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, Vol. XIX. page 54.

There are but two errors of the "PANAMA" overprint so far as I am aware. The first consists of an inverted "M" in the right hand word and occurs on the 24th and 29th stamps in the sheet. This error is found on all sheets. In the other, which is known only in the rose surcharge, the bar is at the bottom of the stamp.

The "CANAL ZONE" surcharge, which is printed in blocks of one hundred, contains the usual varieties, viz: Broken "z" in "zone" on No. 32; broken "E" in "zone" on No. 33; broken "L" in "canal" on No. 42, and "zone" in the wrong font on No. 48.

This gives us the following reference list:

2c rose.

a. Inverted "M" in "PANAMA". Nos. 24 and 29 on sheet.

b. Bar at bottom of stamp (rose surcharge only).

c. Broken "z" in "zone". No. 32 on sheet.

d. " "E" " " " " 33 " ..." e. " "L" " " CANAL". " 42 " "

e. "L" "CANAL". "42 " "6. "ZONE" in wrong font. "48 "

EIGHT CENTS, BISTRE-BROWN.

In speaking of this stamp Dr. Perry says: "This constitutes an entirely new issue and was occasioned by all the 50c stamps in the fourth Panama printing having become exhausted, consequently the Panama government was obliged to furnish Panama stamps of the third series. In these there is an entirely new setting of the "8 cts." The figure "8" is high, thin and narrow and occurs in only one type, and the letters "cts" are much thinner and smaller and there is a period after the letter "s". This stamp is totally unlike the error with the thick "8 cts" on the third Panama series of stamps mentioned above.*

20,000 of these stamps have been issued". †

8 cts. Fig. 10.

As stated above, this stamp is made up of the 50c value, of the type illustrated by figure 1, overprinted as shown by figures 2 and 7 and, finally, with the "8 cts." as shown in figure 10. It was issued early in 1906. The "PANAMA" surcharge was applied in horizontal blocks of fifty, ten horizontal rows of five stamps each, and contains numerous varieties as follows: "PANAMA" reading down at left and up at right, Nos. 1 and 51 on the sheet; second "A" at left small and second "A" at right is an inverted "V", Nos, 3 and 53; second "A" at both sides small, Nos. 4, 5, 54 and 55; "PANAMA" 15 mm. long, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60; the third "A" on the left is an inverted "V", Nos. 14 and 64; "MA" at right raised, Nos. 19 and 69; the third "A" at the right has an accent, Nos. 34, 38, 84 and 88; the second "A" at right is large, Nos. 35 and 85; the first "A" at left is

[&]quot;The third series.

[†]Cf. THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, Vol. XIX., page55.

large, Nos. 42 and 92; the third "A" at right is large, Nos. 44 and 94; the "P" of the right hand word is from a wrong font, being heavier and thicker than usual, upon Nos. 49 and 99. In other varieties the bar is at the bottom of the stamp instead of the top; there is an extra bar near the bottom, and there is no bar at all on the stamp. This last variety is in the bottom of the sheet and is due to the surcharge being misplaced.

I think that the "8 cts." overprint is applied in blocks of fifty; though, as they are all of the same type, I cannot positively state that

such is the case.

The "CANAL ZONE", applied in blocks of one hundred as usual, contain the following varieties: Broken "z" in "zone", No. 32 on the sheet; broken "E" in the same word, No. 33; broken "L" in "CANAL", No. 42, and "zone" in the wrong font, No. 48. This gives us the following rather extensive reference list:

8c on 50c bistre-brown ("PANAMA" reading up).

		0 -/
a.	"PANAMA"	reading up at left and down at right. Nos. 1 and 51 on sheet.
b.	66	2nd "A" at left small and 2nd "A" at right inverted "v". Nos. 3 and 53 on sheet:
e.	44	2nd "A" at both sides small. Nos. 4, 5, 54 and 55 on sheet.
d.	"	15 mm. long. Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60 on sheet.
e.	"	3rd "A" at left is an inverted "V". Nos. 14
f.	44	and 64 on sheet.
g.	"	3rd "A" at right with accent. Nos. 34, 38, 84 and 88 on sheet.
h.	66	2nd "A" at right large. Nos. 35 " 85 " "
i.	4.6	1st "A" at left " " 42 " 92 " "
j.	44	3rd "A" at right " " 44 " 94 " "
i. j. k.		Heavy, thick "P" in right hand word. Nos. 49 and 99 on sheet.

1. Bar at bottom of stamp.

m. Extra bar near bottom of stamp.

n. No bar on stamp.

0.	Broken	"L" in "ZONE"	No.	32	on	sheet.
p.	66	66 E 77 66 66	66	33	66	. 66
q.	44	"Z" " "CANAL".	11	42	66	44
r.	"ZONE ?	'' in wrong font.	66	48	6.5	66

FIFTH SERIES.

ONE CENT ON TWENTY CENTS VIOLET.

In beginning my notes upon this value I can do no better than to quote Dr. Perry's account of the reason for its existence. It is as follows: "In an article recently published in the Weekly the various issues up to that time were enumerated. Now, however, two new issues have to be recorded. 2 cts. on 1 peso, 1 ct. on 20 centavos.

"These stamps became necessary on account of exhaustion of the supply of 1 cent and 2 cents stamps both in the Canal Zone and Republic of Panama post offices.

"The new permanent set for Panama has been promised for some months, but delay in ordering the same resulted in a complete exhaustion of stamps of these denominations of both the new Panama series

and those of the old Colombian design.

"The Canal Zone authorities desired that the 1 cent and 2 cent of the Republic of Panama stamps be furnished, and requested the Panama authorities to have a sufficient amount printed and forwarded. This they did not do, as the complete series of stamps for Panama, in new design, had already been ordered, and they did not want more printings made of the 1 cent and 2 cent. The Panama authorities offered the 1 cent and 2 cent provisionals that they had prepared to meet their postal needs for stamps of these denominations, but the surcharging has been so poorly done that the Zone authorities would not accept them, and, after several days' delay and much correspondence, the old Colombian stamps were furnished. All the surcharging, Panama, bars and value, was done by the Canal Zone authorities.

"This type of Canal Zone is entirely different from that on previous issues, as a new setting was made, the word 'Canal Zone' being smaller and the letters being closer together. The stamps were surcharged in panes of 50. The quantities printed are: 2 cts., 200,000; 1 ct.,

100,000.

"Both a double and inverted surcharge has been detected in both denominations. The stamps are carefully examined and I doubt if any errors pass into circulation. Still, such may happen, and I record such have been detected: 1 ct. Inverted surcharge, 50, ½ sheet; 1 ct. Double surcharge, 50, ½ sheet; 2 cts Inverted surcharge, 50, ½ sheet; 2 cts. Double surcharge, 50, ½ sheet.

"The quantities printed of these provisionals are expected to last until the new permanent Panama series is furnished, which should not be later than July 1, 1906. If, however, the supply should become exhausted, an additional quantity of the same type will be surcharged.

* * * *

"Since writing the article already mentioned I have seen two copies of the 1 cent, double surcharge, so that one sheet, or a portion of one, must have been sent to one of the post-offices. One of the specimens was on a letter returned to the dead-letter office; the other was found in a large lot of cancelled stamps. Of course, others may 'turn up', but the indications are that practically all were destroyed and lost."*

The above, naturally, refers solely to the first printing of this stamp and to the two cent value which was issued at the same time. It is unfortunate that the Doctor did not give the actual date of issue, or, at least, that the editor of the Weekly did not publish the date of the communications from which the above quotation is made (that the article quoted from was made up from two communications is evident by the last paragraph, which says: "Since writing the article mentioned, etc."). However, the date at which they were published, May 12th, 1906, makes it evident that the stamp was issued during the first half of April.

^{*} Cf. Mekel's Weekly Stamp News, Vol. xx. page 183 (May 12, 1906).

That the supply was exhausted much sooner than was anticipated is also proven by the fact that a second printing, of an entirely different arrangement, was received in New York early in June last, having probably been issued in the latter part of May.

Having now covered the historical portion of the issue so far as is possible, I will take up each printing separately and endeavor to point

out its salient features and to enumerate the varieties of each.

FIRST PRINTING.



As we have seen above this printing was issued in April, 1906 and consisted of 100,000 stamps. It was printed upon the 20c Colombian stamp of 1892, illustrated by figure 1.

The type of the surcharge printed upon it is shown above by figure 11 and I have thought it best, so as to render comparison more easy, to reproduce the type of the surcharge used in the second printing side by side with it. This latter surcharge, then, is shown by figure 12 and we have nothing further to do with it in this printing. The entire surcharge is printed in black.

The "PANAMA" measures $10\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; "CANAL", measured from the tip of the lower serif on the "L" in a straight line to the "C", 12×2 mm.; "ZONE" measures 9×2 mm. and "1 ct.", including the

period, 81x2 mm.

The distance from "CANAL" to the bar above is 3½ mm.; from "CANAL" to "ZONE" is 3 mm.; from "ZONE" to the "1" is 4 mm.; from the "1" to the bar below it is 1½ mm.; the distance between the top and bottom bars is 17½ mm. on all excepting the fourth and ninth rows, where it is 17½ mm., and the two words: "PANAMA" are 18 mm. apart.

The type used for the words: "CANAL ZONE" is identical with that of the errors of the third series, i.e. the "CANAL" on the 26th stamp

of most of the values and the "zone" on the 48th stamp.

The "1" of "1 et." is quite thick, has a long, thin foot and quite a prominent *serif* which is horizontal below but quite concaved above. The surcharge is printed in ho rizontal blocks of fifty, five horizontal rows of ten stamps each.

Twenty-four stamps on the sheet have accents on one or more of the "A's" of "PANAMA". They are numbers 39 to 50 and 89 to 100 in-

clusive.

As I have stated before, the correct way to spell "PANAMA" is with an accent on the final "A"; however, the compositor who set up this surcharge was evidently not to be bothered with a little thing like that, so he used the accented "A" in a rather hit or miss manner, the

result being that we find no less than six combinations among the twenty-four stamps. They are as follows:

 Nos. 39 and 89 have no accents at left but one over each "A" on the right.

"40, 50, 90 and 100 have accents on the second and third "A" at left and on all three at right.

3) "41 and 91 have the accents on the third "A" at left and on the second and third at right.

4) "42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97 and 98 have the accents on every "A" on the stamp.

5) "43 and 93 have the accent on the first and second "A" at left and on all three at right.

6) "49 and 99 have the accent on all the "A's" at left and on the first and second at right.

It must be remembered that these accents, which are nothing more than small dots over the letters, are very liable to become broken, or otherwise damaged, so that they will not print. In this case sheets may be found on which the arrangement will not exactly correspond with that given above, which was taken from an exceedingly clear and sharp impression of the surcharge. Indeed, I have seen several sheets whereon the arrangement of the accents on a certain stamp in the upper half of the sheet did not agree with the complementary stamp on the lower half of the sheet. So far, however, I have found no sheet upon which at least one of any two complementary stamps did not agree with the type given above for those particular stamps in the sheet.

Aside from these accents there is the variety with double surcharge already spoken of and one other, which consists of two dots, like a colon excepting that the lower dot is much larger than the upper, between the "z" and "o" of "zone." They are on the 12th and 62nd stamps,

but are not on all sheets.

None of the inverted surcharges having been issued, I shall not recognize that variety.

SECOND PRINTING.

This is an entirely new setting of the surcharge and is illustrated by figure 12. Like the former printing the entire surcharge is in black and it is printed in horizontal blocks of fifty, five horizontal rows of ten stamps each. It was most probly issued in May, 1906.

The distinctive features of this printing are the distance between the word "CANAL" and the bar above it, and the shape of the figure

"1" of "let."

The latter is thinner than in the first type and has a very short foot and serif. Before pointing out the differences in distance between the upper bar and the word "CANAL" it seems to me to be advisable to call attention to a peculiar attribute of this printing: I have already stated that this, like the first one, was set up in blocks of fifty, the first five upper rows being overprinted at one impression and, the sheet being then moved forward upon the bed of the press, the lower half of the sheet received its overprint by a second impression. That this statement is so is borne out by the fact at the only error on the sheets

is first found upon the 49th stamp and is repeated upon the 99th, its complementary stamp. It is further proved by the fact that all varietie with the accented "A" which are to be found upon the upper half of the sheet are exactly duplicated upon the stamp occupying the same relative position upon the lower half, as is also the case in the first printing.

In describing the first printing I have stated that the distance between the two bars on a stamp is 17½ mm. on all but the fourth and ninth rows, where it is 17¾ mm. This difference would, naturally, affect the distance between the upper bar and "CANAL" or the "1ct" and the lower bar, but, being so slight, I did not consider it of sufficient im-

portance to notice.

In this printing, however, matters are decidedly different, for, after most careful measurments, I find that the distance between the bars on the upper half of the sheet (Nos. 1 to 50) is 16½ mm., while upon the lower half (Nos. 51 to 100) it is 17 mm. and that in the lower row on the sheet the distance increases very gradually from the left until upon No. 100 it is 17½ mm.

These differences are quite enough to warrant their being taken into consideration and must be noted when they affect the measurements

of the other portions of the surcharge.

To "come back to our mutton", then, and point out the differences in the spacing between "CANAL" and the bar above it: as will be remembered, this was, in the first printing, 3½ mm.; in this printing it is 1½ mm. on the upper half of the sheet and 2 mm. on the lower half, either of the latter differing from the former sufficiently to be

easily noted by the naked eye.

The measurements of the "PANAMA" are the same as in the first printing, l.e. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and the distance between the two words on the same stamp is 18 mm. The measurements of the words "CANAL" and "ZONE", as well as the distance between the two words, remain unchanged, viz.: 12x2 mm., 9x2 mm., and 3 mm. respectively. "1 ct." measures 8x2 mm. and is 3 mm. below "ZONE", while from "1 ct." to the bar below it is 3 mm. on the upper half of the sheet and 4 mm. on the lower half.

The only error on the sheet is to be found upon the 49th and 99th stamps; here the distance between the "1" and the "c" is but 11 mm.

while, normally, it is 24 mm.

The printer has been even more liberal than usual with his accented 'A's''; so much so that we find but thirty-two stamps without them upon the sheet, the other sixty-eight all having one or more from which we can make up nineteen different combinations, as follows:

- (1.) Nos. 1, 9, 35, 51, 59, and 85, on first "A" at left and second at right.
- (2.) " 2 and 52, on the second and third "A" at left and second at right.
- (3.) " 3 " 53, " " third "A" at both left and right.
- (4.) " 4 " 54, " " " " left and the first and third at right.
- (5.) " 5 " 55, " " " " " " and second at right.

- (6.) Nos. 8 and 58, on the first and second "A" at left and the second at right.
- (7.) "10 "60, " " " third " at left and the third at right.
- (8.) "11 "61, " " second and third "A" at left and the second at right.
- (9.) " 13, 24, 36, 38, 63, 74, 86 and 88, none at left but on the first at right.
- (10.) "14, and 64, none at left but on the second at right.
- (11.) "16, 20, 23, 31, 48, 66, 70 73, 81, and 98, none at left but on the third at right.
- (12.) "17, 29, 49, 67, 79, and 99, on the second "A" at left but none at right.
- (13.) "19 and 69, on the first, second and third "A" at left but none at right.
- (14.) "21 "71, none at left, but on the first, second and third
- (15.) " 22, 26, 40, 44, 72, 76, 90, and 94, on the first "A" at left but none at right
- (16.) "25 and 75, on the third "A" at the left and the second and third at right.
- (17.) " 27, 34, 77 and 84, on the second and third "A" at left and the first and second at right.
- (18.) "28 and 78, none at left but on the first and third at right.
- (19.) "33 "83, on the first and second "A" at left but none at

The remarks as to the possible breaking or wearing away of these accents apply here as in the first printing.

The reference list of this value is as follows:

1c. on 20c. violet ("CANAL" $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the bar above). First printing.

- a. Double surcharge. First printing. 2 used copies known.
- b. Two dots between "z" and "o" of "zone." First printing.

 Nos. 12 and 62 on sheet. Not on all sheets.
- c. Accent on one or more "A" of "PANAMA." First printing.
 Nos. 39 to 50 and 89 to 100 on sheet.

1c on 20c violet "CANAL" 11 or 2 mm. from bar above). Second printing.

- (a.) "1" and "e" of "1 et." 1% mm. apart instead of 2% mm. Second printing. Nos. 49 and 99 on sheet,
- (b.) Accent on one or more "A" of "PANAMA". Second printing. Various Nos. on sheet.

TWO CENTS ON ONE PESO, LAKE.

The history, so far as it is known, of this value has been rather fully covered in connection with that of the 1c on 20c, so it is unnecessary for me to repeat it here. Like the latter value there were two

printings, of it both in black and applied in horizontal blocks of fifty; five horizontal rows of ten stamps each.

FIRST PRINTING.

CANAL TO ZONE AMAY ZONE AMAY 2 cts.

Fig. 13.

Fig. 14.

This printing was made in April, 1906, and consisted of 200,000 stamps. It was printed upon the one peso Colombian stamp of 1896, illustrated by figure 1.

The type of the overprint with which it was surcharged is shown by figure 13. Figure 14 is the type of the surcharge used for the second printing and is given here merely to render comparison of the two types easy.

As will be seen, excepting for the value, both types of surcharge

are the same as in the 1c on 20c stamp.

The same stamps, Nos. 39 to 50 and 89 to 100, are found with the accent on one or more of the "A's" of "PANAMA", giving us the six combinations, as follows:

- 1) Nos. 39 and 89, none at left but over each "A" at the right.
- 2) "40, 50, 90 and 100, on the second and third "A" at left and on all three at right.
- 41 and 91, on the first and second "A" at left and on the second and third at right.
- 4) "42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97 and 98, have accents on all the "A's" at both left and right.
- 5) "43 and 93, on the first and second "A" at left and on all three at right.
- 6) "49 and 99, on all the "A's" at left and on the first and second at right.

The variety with the two dots between the "z" and "o" of "ZONE" exists on the 12th and 62nd stamps in the sheet.

The measurements of the words composing the surcharge are the same as in the same printing of the 1c on 20c, excepting that "2 cts." measures 10 x 2 mm.

The distances between the words and the words and the bars, are as follows: "CANAL" to bar above 3\[\frac{1}{4} \text{ mm.}; "CANAL" to "ZONE" 3 \text{ mm.}; "2 cts." to the bar below 1\[\frac{1}{4} \text{ mm.} \text{ From "PANAMA" to "PANAMA" is 18 mm. and the two bars are 17\[\frac{1}{4} \text{ mm.} \text{ apart except on the fourth and ninth rows, where they are 17\[\frac{1}{4} \text{ mm.} \text{ apart except on the fourth and ninth rows, where they are 17\[\frac{1}{4} \text{ mm.} \text{ apart except on the fourth and ninth rows, where they are 17\[\frac{1}{4} \text{ mm.} \text{ mm.} \text{ apart except on the fourth and ninth rows, where they are 17\[\frac{1}{4} \text{ mm.} \text{ mm.} \text{ apart except on the fourth and ninth rows, where they are 17\[\frac{1}{4} \text{ mm.} \text{ mm.} \text{ apart except on the fourth and ninth rows, where they are 17\[\frac{1}{4} \text{ mm.} \text{ mm.} \text{ apart except on the fourth and ninth rows, where they are 17\[\frac{1}{4} \text{ mm.} \text{ mm.} \text{ mm.} \text{ apart except on the fourth and ninth rows, where they are 17\[\frac{1}{4} \text{ mm.} \text{ mm.} \text{ apart except on the fourth and ninth rows, where they are 17\[\frac{1}{4} \text{ mm.} \text{ mm.} \text{ apart except on the fourth and ninth rows, where they are 17\[\frac{1}{4} \text{ mm.} \text{ apart except on the fourth and ninth rows.} \text{ apart except on the fourth and ninth rows.} \text{ apart except on the fourth a

SECOND PRINTING.

This, like the 1c on 20c, is an entirely new setting of the surcharge, figure 14. As in the earlier printing, it is in black and is applied in

horizontal blocks of fifty. It was probably printed in May, 1906, but I have no information as to the number so printed.

Its distinctive features are the differences in the spacing between the various words and the words and the bars, which are as follows:

"CANAL" to bar above 21 mm.; "CANAL" to "ZONE" 31 mm.; "ZONE" to "2 cts." 41 mm. and "2 cts." to bar below 1 mm. The

two bars are from 17 to 171 mm. apart.

There are no errors on the sheet so far as I am aware. As in the 1c on 20c, 68 stamps on the sheet have accents on one or more of the "A's", and they are arranged so as to give us the same nineteen combinations which we have found in the corresponding printing of the 1c on 20c and as they are fully listed under the above stamp, I can see no reason for repeating them here.

The reference list of this value is as follows:

2c on 1p lake ("CANAL" 33 mm. from bar above). First printing.

a. Two dots between "z" and "o" of "zone". "

Nos. 12 and 62 on sheet. Not on all sheets.

b. Accents on one or more "A" of "PANAMA". First printing.

Nos. 39 to 50 and 89 to 100 on sheet.

2c on 1p lake ("CANAL" 21 mm. from bar above). Second printing.

a. Accent on one or more "A" of "PANAMA". "

Various Nos. on sheet.

EIGHT CENTS ON FIFTY CENTS, BISTRE-BROWN.

8, cts Fig. 15.

This is an entirely new setting of the "8 cts" surcharge and it is illustrated above.

It probably appeared in April, 1906 and the number issued was

20,000.

Dr. Perry writes of it as follows: "Another printing of the 8 cent has also been issued, and this differs from all others in the following essential points. The figure '8' is high and narrow in proportion to its length, in fact is larger than in any previous printing. The "cts" is closer to the figure "8", and the letters are smaller than those in the first and second printing,* and slightly larger than in the third printing.

"There is no period after "cts". The stamps are on the third

Panama series."\$

As will be seen from the above the distinguishing feature of this issue is the "8 cts" surcharge; it can be readily distinguished from that of the fourth series by the absence of the period and from those of the third series by the comparative thinness of the "8". This may readily be seen by comparing it, figure 15, with figures 8, 9 and 10.

^{*}Types a, b and c of the various printings of the Third Series.

⁺Our Fourth Series.

[§]Cf. Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, Vol. XX., p. 183 (May 12, 1906).

It is printed upon the 50c of the third Panama series, which was the 1896 series of the old Colombian stamp, figure 1, surcharged in red with the type of "Panama" shown in figure 2. This surcharge was set up in horizontal blocks of fifty, five horizontal rows of ten stamps each, so that two impressions were necessary to surcharge a full sheet of one hundred stamps. The normal position of the word "Panama" is reading upward and its normal length is 13 mm.

This was then overprinted "CANAL ZONE" in black as illustrated by figure 7; the entire sheet of one hundred stamps being surcharged at one impression. Following this the "Sets" surcharge was printed upon the stamp, in red, but I am unable to state in what size blocks

this surcharge was set up.

As is to be expected, errors and varieties are very plentiful and are to be found as follows: "PANAMA" reading upward at left and downward at right, Nos. 1 and 51 on the sheet; the second "A" at left is small and the second "A" at right is an inverted "V", Nos. 3 and 53; second "A" small at both right and left, Nos. 4, 5, 54 and 55; "PANAMA" 15 mm. long. Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60; the third "A" at the left is an inverted "V", Nos. 14 and 64; the "MA" at right is slightly raised, Nos. 19 and 69; the third "A" at the right has an accent, Nos. 34, 38, 84 and 88; the second "A" at the left is large, Nos. 35 and 85; the first "A" at the left is large, Nos. 42 and 92; the third "A" at the right is large, 44 and 94, and the "P" at the right is thick and heavy on Nos. 49 and 99.

The following varieties may be found in the "CANAL ZONE" surcharge: "CANAL" in wrong font, No. 26; the "Z" of "ZONE" is a wrong font letter, No. 32; the "E" of the same word is a broken letter, No. 33; the "L" of "CANAL" is a wrong font letter, No. 42, and "ZONE"

in wrong font letters on the 48th stamp.

This gives us the following reference list for this stamp:

50c. bist	re-brown ("PANAMA" reading up).
	" reading up at left and down at right. Nos. 1
	and 51 on the sheet.
66	2nd "A" small at left and 2nd "A" at right is
	an inverted "v". Nos. 3 and 53 on the sheet.
44	2nd "A" small at both sides. Nos. 4, 5, 54 and
	55 on the sheet.
66	15 mm. long. Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 56, 57, 58 59
	and 60 on the sheet.
66	
	3rd "A" at left is an inverted "v." Nos. 14 and
	64 on the sheet.
* *	"MA" at right is slightly raised. Nos. 19 and
	69 on the sheet.
6.6	3rd "A" at right with accent. Nos. 34, 38, 84
	and 88 on the sheet.
4.6	2nd " " is large. Nos. 35 and 85 on the
	sheet.
66	1st " " left " " . " 42 and 92 on the sheet
66	3rd " "right" " "44 " 94 " "
66	Thick, heavy "P" at right "49 " 99 " "
	"PANAM"

1. "CANAL" in type of wrong fo	nt. No. 26 on the	sheet.
m. "Z" of "ZONE" "		66
n. "E" " broken.	11 33 11 11	66
o. "L" " "CANAL" is wrong for	nt. " 42 " "	66
p. "ZONE" in type of	« 48 « «	66

In conclusion I desire to express my thanks for, and appreciation of, much valuable aid and information which has been so generously given to me by a large number of dealers and collectors, prominent among whom have been Messrs. F. Tweedy, Geo. H. Worthington, H. F. Colman, John N. Luff, J. C. Morgenthau, and Burger & Co., all of whom have placed their collections or stocks at my disposal for the purposes of study.



Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.

By JOS. S. RICH.

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(Continued from page 255.)

SIERRA LEONE.

1892.



Fig. 956.

A variety of the surcharge "HALF PENNY" exists, in which the "PENNY" is an mis-spelled "FFNNY." This error is also found on the stamps watermarked "Crown and CC".

1897.



Fig. 957.

 $2\frac{1}{2}d$.

220 Fig. 959.

Fig. 962.

 $2\frac{1}{2}$

gu.

Z2a.

Fig. 960.

21d.

Fig. 963.

There are six types of the surcharge "2½d" (Figs. 985 to 2963). Of these the first four are found surcharged on the 3 pence and 6 pence stamps and first, second, fourth, fifth and sixth on the 1 shilling and 3 shilling stamps.

SOMALI COAST.

1893



Fig. 964

The 50c on 1c., black on blue paper (Fig. 964) is found with the "0" missing, making the surcharge read "5" instead of "50".

TO COST OF THE STATE OF THE STA

1902.



Fig. 967.

The 75c, of 1894 (Fig. 965) surcharged "0.05" in 1902 is found with the first "0" of "0.05" missing.

The 1fr. of 1894 (type of Fig. 965) surcharged "0.10" is found without a period after the first "0".



10c. on 2fr. violet and orange (Fig. 968):—There is a variety of the surcharge in which the "0" of "10" is narrow.

1902-03.



Fig. 969.

2 fr. yellow gren and carmine and 2fr. deep orange and black are to be found without the name of the engraver at the bottom of the design.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1860-69.



10d. on 9d. (Fig. 970):-There are six varieties of the surcharge "TEN PENCE", which differ only slightly from one another.

1876-85



8d. on 9d. bistre brown (Fig. 971) is found with the surcharge "8 PENCE" near the top of the design instead of near the bottom.

1891.



Fig. 972.

Fig. 973.

Fig. 974.

21d on 4d green (Fig. 972):-There are two varieties of the surcharge "21d.", differing in the space between the "2" and the "4" (Figs. 973 and 974).

1897.



Fig. 975.

1d green (Fig. 975):-This is the 1d of previous issues redrawn and differs from the others in having the letters slightly thicker.

SOUTH BULGARIA.

1885.



Fig. 976.



Fig. 977



Fig. 97

There are two types of the lion surcharge. They can be distinguished as follows: In type I. (Fig. 977), the second paw has four claws, the tip of the tail is bushy, and the distance between the claw of the right fore-paw and the tongue is 1 millimeter. In type II. (Fig. 978) the second paw has three claws, the tip of the tail is pointed and the distance between the claw of the right fore-paw and the tongue is 2 millimeters.



Fig. 979



Fig. 980

There are also two types of the 2nd surcharge. The distinguishing marks are: In type I. (Fig. 979) the first Russian character consists of a "1" joined to a well rounded "0", the tip of the lion's tail consists of an open oval, and the claw of the fore-paw almost touches the tongue. In type II. (Fig. 980) the first Russian character consists of a "1" joined to an oval "0", the tip of the lions tail is solid and pointed, and the claw of the fore-paw is nearly 2 millimeters from the tongue.

SPAIN.

1851.



Fig. 931.

2 Reales, blue (Type of Fig. 981):— This is an error of color and, according to some authorities, is only an essay.

1855.



Fig. 982.

2 Reales, blue (Type of Fig. 982):—This is an error of color caused by a cliché of the 2r stamp being accidentally placed in the plate of the 1r. It was soon discovered and genuine specimens of this stamp are extremely rare.

1855-1860.—A number of minute varieties are found in the stamps of these issues due to defective printing and the use of worn plates. The varieties consist in the apparent mispelling of the words "CORREOS" making it appear "CORREOS", "CORRLOS" "CORRIOS" and "CORRECS", and the word "REALES" appears as "PEALES." The 4 cuartos stamps is also found witbout a period after "CUARTOS".

1867.



Fig. 983.

25m. de e. blue and rose:—This stamp is found with the blue frame inverted.



Fig. 984.

1 peseta, blue (Fig. 984):—There are two types of this stamp. Type II differs from type I in the lettering and figures of value which are thinner and narrower.

(To be continued.)

The Postal Issues of Sweden, 1855-1905.

PUBLISHED AT THE 50 YEAR JUBILEE OF SWEDISH POSTAGE STAMPS

BY THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF SWEDEN.

Authorized translation by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT, C. E., American Representative
THE PHILATELYC SOCIETY OF SWEDEN.

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(Continued from page 250.)

THE ADOPTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS BY SWEDEN. (Continued)

February 8th, 1855, the General Post Directorate submitted its opinion, which had been requested concerning the resolution of the houses above referred to, and recommended its adoption with a few minor changes. The franking of letters dropped in local letter boxes received special attention. It was the intention of the houses that such letters should be postage free while the General Post Directorate recommended compulsory franking.

The General Post Directorate also called attention to the providing of letter boxes. The Directorate had ordered models from Prussia and Denmark and had already received one from the former country. The Directorate had ordered suitable paper for the postage stamps from the government bank's papermill at Tumba, and had made a preliminary arrangement with Count P. A. Sparre for the manufacture of the stamps.

In regard to the postage stamps the Directorate said it had reason to suppose, that His Royal Majesty wished that these should be skillfully produced and so made that, as far as possible, forgery would be prevented, should show the Swedish coat of arms, three crowns, with the royal crown above, have at either side the words "Sverige" and "Frimärke" and bear in the corners plain figures of value. The Directorate considered that these values should properly be five, viz., 4, 8, and 24 sk., and in order that postage on certain foreign mail might be paid in full, also 3 and 6 sk. All values, or at least the first three, should be made to differ still more by means of separate colors, and the postage stamps should be the same size as those used in other countries or about 1 inch in height and 7/8 inch in width.

March 9th, 1855, His Royal Majesty approved the resolution of the Riksdag in regard to the introduction of a uniform postage and postage stamps and other questions in connection therewith, but with the adoption of the changes suggested by the General Postal Directorate. This act was promulgated the same day and a communication

was sent to the General Postal Directorate.

The General Postal Directorate, on April 12th, signed a contract with Count Sparre for the manufacture of the postage stamps, and, on May 24th the Directorate issued an announcement of the methods and conditions governing the application of the new postage system and postage stamps. April 13th the first order for postage stamps was given to Sparre, June 12th the first delivery was made, and on the 14th of the same month the distribution of postage stamps to the post-offices began. The first distribution to all the post-offices consisted of the following total number of sheets, each of 200 stamps: 807 at 3 sk., 3,242 at 4 sk., 501 at 6 sk., 1,032 at 8 sk., and 250 at 24 sk., amounting in value to 136,045 rdr. and 40 sk. bco.

Thus, from the beginning of July, 1855, the new postage rates for letters and the postage stamp system became operative after having been brought to the front under the conditions which we have

endeavored to relate.

This reform, facilitating correspondence and so highly important to the development of the Swedish postal service, also showed, from an economical point of view, favorable results much sooner than one had dared to hope for.

The total revenue from the domestic and foreign correspondence during the four years mentioned amounted respectively to: 731,930;

730,841; 760,824 and 827,706 rdr. bco.

In connection with the resolution on the postage reform the states furnished a declaration to the effect, that a future surplus in the income of the postal department would be placed at the disposal of His Royal Majesty for the improvement of, and increase in the number of the post-offices and the arrangement of the mail transportation in a manner more to the purpose and better adjusted to the demands of the time, etc. Since 1868 the surplus of the postal department has been applied to general government expenses.

Requisition à Post-Frimarken.

För Kongl. Post-Verkets rükning reqvireras: att aflemnas tryckta, prickade med hål, and limmade inom den 2 nästkommande / Tiene månad: .

3,900= h	ela Ark	Frimärken	6		sk.	i varde	uppgående	till	B:3	65,000-
1 //	dito	dito			sk.		dito	,		38,000.
360=		dito	n 2	1	sk.	b	dito		No. 1	26,000.
1,200=	dito	dito	ji.	3	sk.	2	dito			15,000
600.	dito	dito		6	sk.		dito		* 1	15,000
S:a 7,100. he	la Ark						Summa I	R:dr	(1	59,000

och öfverlemnas härjemte det till Frimärkena erforderliga Papper

7,100. hela Ark, ofver hvilkas emottagande Qvitto här nedan torde tecknas.

Stockholm of Kongl. General-Post-Kammar-Contoret den 13 April 1855.

För förfärdigande af ofvan requirerade antal Frimärken äre af undertecknad emotragne Sutusen ett hundna - Ark af des för Post-Frimarken serskildt tillverkade Papper, qvitteras; skolande reqvisitionen vara fullgjord inom den

2 = nast Komman Juni försikras.

Stockholm den 13 April 1855 Made narre

THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT'S FIRST ORDER FOR POSTAGE STAMPS.

No. 1.

Reversal å levererade Post-Frimärken.

Till Kongl. Post-Verket atlemmas harjemte, enligt requisition N:0 /. 13 Aunil 1855 3648 Lhela Ark Frimarken a & sk. i varde uppgående till 60808-06-. 32.133-16-964 dito dito » 8 sk. » dito 240 dito dito » 24 sk. » dito . 24.000 - - - . 1128 /2 dilo dilo . 3 sk. . dito . 14,106-12-588 dito dito » 6 sk. v . . 14,700--dito S:a 1569 hela Ark Summa R:dr / 45, 747_44-~

äfvensom återställas såsom maculerade:

Tillhopa 7,100 hela Ark, hvarå detta som Reversal meddelss. 13.252-4-

Stockholm den 12 June 1855

Mildgrang

Att of wantames 5"11. hela ash paper and tis Frimasher of disorp valorer, blifit of Hour Grefwe P. A. Spare aterlemende farom manulerade och af of one upprahmost. The antale & rightge before fame famet federmena ; was norward blifit applicance, intypas: Hochfoen i Popt Rammer Routorat denly so Jami 1855.

Subseglion.

Subseglion.

Subseglion.

Historical Notes on the Postage Stamps of the Swiss Cantons.

By Jules Bouvez.

After the battle of Leipzig, on the 16, 17 and 18th of October, 1813, when the combined armies of Prussia, Austria and Russia defeated Napoleon, an agreement, entered into at Zurich in 1819, created three new Swiss Cantons. This addition raised to twenty-two the number of Cantons composing the Helvetian Confederation, which had existed since February 19, 1803. The Great Powers of Europe, having ratified this treaty, proclaimed the neutrality and the perpetual inviolacy of Switzerland, whose territory had just been enlarged through the sur-

render of France, Savoy and Austria.

Of these twenty-two Cantons, those of Basle, Geneva, Neufchatel, and Zurich adopted the system of the pre-payment of postage on letters by means of postage stamps, during the period beginning on the 1st of March, 1843, in the Canton of Zurich, the 30th of September, 1843, in the Canton of Geneva, the 1st of July, 1849, in the Canton of Basle, and the 10th of September, 1849, in the remaining two. The period during which these Cantonal stamps, which are all justly regarded as very rare, were used, came to an end in April, 1850, when the Swiss Confederation assumed the state rights as to postal taxation, and put into circulation the first federal postage stamps. The Cantonal stamps, which make one of the most interesting of exhibits, are the ones we shall now consider.

In 1837, Rowland Hill, the great English reformer, in a pamphlet which is still famous, had presented a plan for postal reform, founded

upon the following ideas:

A uniform rate for weight without regard to distance. The moderate rate of one penny for each half ounce or less; and one penny more for each additional ounce; The obligatory payment of postage by the affixing of movable stamps to letters, letter sheets or stamped envelopes.

The English Parliament having pronounced in favor of the proposal of Rowland Hill in its session of 1839, many designs for the postage stamps were presented; they were mostly small vignettes, gummed on the reverse side, and by their use, the mailing of letters sent partly prepaid would be facilitated. One of these vignettes, which represented a guilloche design, in the centre of which was printed a large numeral denoting the value, was seen by one of the members of the Council of Zurich in 1842, who took advantage of this and proposed to the Council the use of such a vignette for the franking of cantonal letters. The proposition was accepted at once, and it was in this way that from the 1st of March, 1843, the Zurich stamps were, for the first time, in circulation in the Canton.





These stamps, as illustrated here, are of two values—4 and 6 rappen, as the old Swiss currency was called. (The 4 rappen were equivalent to fr. 0592, and the 6 rappen, to fr. 0888.) They were lithographed in black on smooth white paper, upon which were printed very delicate amaranth-red lines. In an upper angle of 14½ mm. x 1½ mm., was inscribed the word "Zurich". A lower angle of the same size bore the inscription "Local Tax" in the 4 rappen stamp and "Cantonal Tax" in the 6 rappen stamp, which quite plainly showed how they were to be used. The numeral denoting its value is printed in the centre of each stamp, upon very fine black lines in groups of four and arranged as lozenges. The stamps of 4 rappen were used for the franking of letters from and to the district of the town of Zurich, and those of 6 rappen, for letters going from one part of the Canton to another part of the same Canton.

The two values in question were printed on paper ruled with 1000 red lines, and in such a way that these lines should be vertical. This vertical position of the lines is, therefore, the proper one; but some sheets having been placed in a different position on the plate, at the time of printing, we find that there are some stamps whose amaranth-red lines appear to be horizontal.

A third variety is known, one in which the ground lines do not appear at all; this, according to certain writers, is caused by the defect in the impression; but others have pointed out that this variety was the result of a too prolonged exposure of paper to the rays of the sun or to its being affected by dampness. Be that as it may, the 4 and 6 rappen, printed on white paper on which the amaranth-red lines are invisible, are considered the most rare.

Aside from these three varieties, the two values in question exist, each in five different types. Because of the numerous and dangerous counterfeits which have been made of these stamps, it is necessary to state precisely the distinctive characteristics of these five types, and to notice the details which would help us to tell the real from the counterfeit ones.

The chief difference in the several types of the 4 and 6 rappen is in the position of the diagonal lines in black, in groups of fours, the distance between each group being 1 millimetre. The stamp of 4 rappen, of the first type, measures 17½ mm. by 22 mm. If we start from the upper left corner and go down to the lower right corner, we find in this type, first one diagonal single line, then 15 groups of four lines each, and lastly, one group of only 3 lines.

If, on the contrary, we start from the upper right corner and go down to the lower left one, we find 16 groups of 4 lines each, and then one single line.

Type II measures also 17½ mm. by 22 mm. and the diagonal lines show as follows: from the upper left corner to the lower right one, 16 groups of 4 lines each and then one single line. From the upper right corner to the lower left one, also 16 groups of 4 lines each and then 1 single line.

In the third type, which measures the same, we find, from the upper left corner to the lower right, 16 groups of 4 lines each, and from the upper right corner to the lower left, first 3 lines then 15 groups of

4 lines each and lastly, 2 lines.

Type IV measures 18½ mm. by 22 mm. and the diagonal lines are as follows: from the upper left corner to the lower right, 3 lines, 15 groups of 4 lines each, and 1 line. From the upper right corner to the lower left, 2 lines, 16 groups of 4 lines each and 3 lines.

Lastly, type V, which also measures 18½ mm. ≈ 22 mm., shows from the upper left corner to the lower right, 2 lines, 15 groups of 4 lines each and 2 lines; from the upper right corner to the lower left, 2 lines, 15 groups of 4 lines each and 3 lines.

In the five types of the 6 rappen stamps, which all measure 18x22

mm., the diagonal lines are as follows:

Type I.—From the upper left corner to the right lower one: 2 lines, 15 groups of 4 lines each and two lines; from the upper right corner to the lower left; a group of 4 lines, a group of 7 lines, of which the fourth and the seventh are very close together, then 14 groups of 4 lines, one single line.

Type II.—From the upper left corner to the lower right: 1 line, 15 groups of 4 lines, then 3 lines.

From the upper right corner to the lower left: 3 lines, 17 groups

of 4 lines each, then 1 line.

Type III.—From the upper left corner to the lower right: 17 groups of 4 lines each, then 3 lines. From the upper right corner to the lower left: 2 lines, 17 groups of 4 lines each and 3 lines.

Type IV.—From the upper left corner to the lower right: 16 groups of 4 lines each; and from the upper right corner to the lower left: one line and 18 groups of 4 lines each.

Type V.—From the upper left corner to the lower right; 2 lines, 7 groups of 4 lines each and 1 single line; from the upper right corner to the lower left; 1 single line, then 16 groups of 4 lines each.

A shortage of the 6 rappen stamps in certain offices of the Canton of Zurich, made it neccessary, in 1847, to create a provisional value, which was nothing but the 4 rappen cut diagonally, each part of which constitutes a special variety and of which there are also 5 types, like those of the 4 rappen already described. Each one of these parts of the 4 rappen stamps has been used with a 4 rappen entire so as to make up the franking tax for letters addressed from one place to another in the same Canton. This 2 rappen (half of the 4) is, therefore, a great rarity but it cannot be accorded its real value unless the collector has it on a letter, next to a 4 rappen stamp.

To complete the series, we cannot omit mentioning the variety of 6 rappen, which has both horizonal and vertical amaranth red lines, which have been subjected to some retouching, and which came from

an impression made when the issue was nearly ended.

These values, which bear with the exception of the retouches, all the characteristics of the other stamps of the types described, have been looked upon as counterfeits, wrongly, of course. To be convinced of this, one need only carefully examine them through a magnifying glass to find that beauty, that delicacy of design and all the details previously mentioned.

(To be continued.)





BENADIR.—L'Echo de la Timbrologie states that the official title of this country is to be changed to "Italian South Somaliland."

BRITISH GUIANA.—We illustrate the \$2.40 stamp chronicled some time ago.



0 0 0 0 0

Canada.—The new postage due stamps were circulated for several weeks without any official notice to prohibit their sale to the public, which notice, however, has since been issued. Like the postage due stamps in our own country, however, it is probable that unused specimens will come on the market through favor, or through ignorance of the regulations on the part of the post office officials. An illustration of the type follows:



0 0 0 0 0

COSTA RICA.—An English contemporary states that the current 2c has been surcharged "Provisorio Oficial" in two lines in black. From this meager description we are unable to state whether the surcharge is of the same type as the 1903 issue.

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.—The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain reports the current 2 rupee on toned paper.

French Colonies.—We are informed that there will probably be no more 15c values of the various French Colonial sets, owing to the change in the rate of postage. The new 35c stamps for the various colonies cover the new rate for postage together with registration fee.

GRENADA.—The New England Stamp Company informs us that they have seen the long expected high values on the ordinary paper with multiple watermark. These stamps were chronicled by us with others in April on the authority of several contemporaries, but have only recently been sold to the public.

All remainders of the ½, 1, 2 and 2½p of the King's head type have

been burned.

ひ ひ ひ ひ

Japan.—Dr. Lionel Street of Kyoto writes us as follows regarding the two stamps issued to commemorate the Grand Military Review:

"While the issue was limited to one day, I was fortunate in obtaining a number of them. I understand that only one of each denomination was sold to an applicant. I also secured a number of the special postal cards, which within a week of issue brought high prices."

0 0 0 0 0

Mohell.—According to the Stateman's Year Book, this island, which is inflicting us with a complete set of stamps this month, is one of the Comoro group of which Grand Comoro and Anjouan are also members. The total population of the whole group is estimated at 47,000, chiefly natives. We are told also that each of the islands has its own budget, which may be the excuse, if not the reason, for the different sets of stamps.

NEW ZEALAND.—The Australian Philatelist notes the 2p red and green postage due stamp with perforation 14, also the 1p blue insurance with perforation 14.

The Australian Philatelist reports a block of the current 4p, perf. 14

horizontally, but without perforations vertically.

0 0 0 0 0

PHILIPPINES.—The current stamps of the Philippines used for official business are coming with the control mark "O. B.", in manuscript, various styles of rubber stamping and even typewriting. A correspondent in the Philippines intimates that the stamps with these sur charges (if they are worthy of that name) are likely to be more common than those without, as officialdom in the islands uses more stamps, particularly of the high values, than does the general public. As the "O. B." marking is done by the individual who uses the stamps after they have left the post office, it is, of course, impracticable to attempt to list these as a separate issue, or to classify them in any way. A foreign comtemporary not inaptly suggests that "O. B," stands for "Oh! Bother!"

QUEENSLAND.—An English contemporary has seen the current 4p in light green, the 3p in reddish brown and the 5p in a deep dull brown, all perforated 13.

0 0 0 0 0

RUSSIA.—We illustrate the type of the high values chronicled in June, also the Wenden issue of 1901.





8 8 8 8 8

SIAM.—Collectors are warned against bogus provisional 10 on 3a red on blue, and 10 on 13a lilac and carmine stamps. These varieties have been offered in Europe, but the Siam postal authorities deny that any such provisionals were ever issued.

0 0 0 0 0

SPAIN.—According to the Stamp Collectors Fortnightly, a charity stamp has appeared, of the value of 10c, bearing the head of the new Queen Victoria. Like the Roumanian charity issue, it is said that this is "permitted" to pay postage. If charity is the primary excuse for this stamp's existence, and postal availability incidental consideration, it strikes us that the proper place for it is outside of a postage stamp collection.

0 0 0 0 0

Sweden.—The Swedish correspondent of an English contemporary states that the forgeries of the early issue of Swedish stamps offered abroad some time ago came originally from an insider in the government stamp printing office at Stockholm. It is said that these stamps were made from old cancelled plates, but that they varied in size, paper, perforation and shades from the originals. The plates having been cancelled and their use apparently unauthorized, it would seem that these productions are absolutely worthless and cannot even be considered reprints.

0 0 0 0 0

URUGUAY.-We illustrate the recent large size 5c stanp.





ANJOUAN.—We have received from the New England Stamp Co. a new value for this colony, the 35c of the current type and eight similar stamps for various other colonies, all of which we chronicle this month under their proper headings. The name of the colony is in red.

Adhesive stamp. Perforated 14x13½. 35c black on yellow

AUSTRIA. — We learn from European contemporaries that the 10, 20, 25 and 30h values of the current set, printed with black numerals, are to be printed each with the numerals the same color as the remainder of the stamp. The 10h and 30h have already been issued.

Adhesive stamps.
Perforated 11½, 13.
Colored numerals.
10h carmine
30h red-violet

CANAL ZONE.—We find that through an oversight we omitted last month to chronicle the new printings of the 1c on 20c and 2c on 1p. These stamps are fully described and illustrated in Mr. Toppan's article this month. The distance between the top bar and the word "Canal" is about 1½ to 2 mm., against about 3½ mm. in the old printing.

Adhesive stamps.
Black surcharge.
1c on 10c violet.
2c on 1p lake.

FRENCH INDIA .-

Adhesive stamp, Perforated 14x13½. 35c black on vellow

FRENCH OCEANICA.

Adhesive Stamp.
Perforated 14x13½.
35c black on yellow

GABON .-

Adhesive stamp.
Perforated 14x13½.
35c black on yellow

GERMAN EAST AFRICA. — The 4h and 7½h have appeared on the new watermarked paper.

Adhesive stamps.
Watermarked Lozenges.
Perforated 14x13½.
4h green
7½h carmine

GOLD COAST. — Ewen's Weekly lists the 2p on chalky paper.

Adhesive stamp.
Chalk-surfaced paper.
Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.
2p violet and red orange

GRAND COMORO ISLAND .-

Adhesive stamp.
Perforated 14x13½.
35c black on yellow

GUATEMALA.—A contemporary lists a new value of the 1903 sur charges as follows: Adhesive Stamp.

Perforated 12.

Black surcharge. 25c on 100c red-brown.

HAYTI.—The "to-be expected" has happened and most of the values of the last surcharged set have turned up with the surcharge inverted.

Adhesive Stamps.

Perforated 12.

Inverted surcharge.

1c ultramarine

2c orange

3c green

5c red-brown

5c pale-bl e

8c carmine

10c orange-red

15c olive

50c rose brown

1g lilac

KIAOCHAU.—The New Englanp Stamp Co. has shown us the 1c on the watermarked paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14, 141.

1c bistre brown

MADAGASCAR.-

Adhesive Stamp.

Perf. 14 x 131.

35c black on yellow

MARTINIQUE.-

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½. 35c black on yellow

MAURITANIA. — The Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung mentions a set of postage due stamps for this colony of the same type as the recent Senegal.

Postage Due stamps.

Perforated 14 x 131.

5c yellow green and carmine on greenish

10c violet-brown and blue 15c dark blue and carmine 40c red and blue on straw 50c violet and carmine 60c black and carmine on buff 1fr black and carmine

MAYOTTE.-

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½. 35c black on yellow

MOHELI. — The New England Stamp Co. has shown us a complete set for this colony of the same type as the current Anjouan stamps, the name of the country appearing in blue on the 2, 4, 10, 20, 30, 40 and 5fr, and in red on the other values.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14x134.

1c black on lilac blue

2e brown on buff.

4c claret on lavender

5c yellow green

10c red

20c red on green

25c blue

30c brown on bistre

35c black on yellow

40c red on straw

50c brown on azure

75c deep violet on orange

1fr bronze green on straw

2fr violet on rose

5fr lilac on lavender

NORWAY. — Ewen's Weekly reports a provisional 30ö issued early in July, made by surcharging the remainders of the 7s stamp of 1872 with a new value. About 400,000 stamps were used up in this way.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Post Horn. Perforated 14½ x 13½. 30ö on 7s brown

ROUMANIA .- Mr. C. Witt was the first to show us specimens of the new large size commemorative stamps. The full set, we learn from various contemporaries, has now appeared, and we expect to illustrate the various types next month. The stamps commemorate the 40th anniversary of the accession of Prince Charles and also the 25th anniversary of the change of title from principality to kingdom.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

1b bistre and black

3b red-brown and black

5b green and black

10b carmine and black

15b blue and black

40b dark brown and black

1leu orange and black

ST. PIERRE MIQUELON.—

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x131. 35c black on yellow

TRINIDAD.—Ewen's Weekly notes a one penny postage due stamp with multiple watermark.

Postage due stamps.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

VICTORIA. - Ewen's Weekly reports a new postage due stamp on chalk-surfaced paper.

Postal Due stamp. Perforated 12 x 121. p yellow-green and rose

The Denver Stamp Club.

CHAS. A. NAST, President. C. C. GETHIG, Vice-President. H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Meetings First Wednesday of each month, 8 o'clock.

DENVER, Colo., August 1st, 1906.

The ninth monthly meeting was called to order at eight o'clock by President Nast. Minutes of previous meeting were approved as read.

Several communications were read by the secretary from various members of the American Philatelic Association in New York, Chicago and Boston.

The secretary read the first of a series of papers on the "Distinguishing features of the Different Issues of United States stamps".

taking up the one cent value. Specimens were shown.

Mr. Bellows showed his collection of entire Mexican envelopes and method of mounting which was unique. They were contained in three large volumes of the Advanced Collecters Album with sunk mounting spaces. Across these spaces were pasted strips of stiff paper in harmony with the Album page, making pockets very much on the order of the up-to-date stock book.

Mr. Nast showed a volume of Mexican Revenues.

These two collections were very much admired both on account of their beauty and rarity.

It was decided that the next regular meeting should be "Auction

Meeting adjourned 11.00 p. m. H. A. Davis, Secretary.

Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

A most interesting exhibition was held at the July meeting of the Philadelphia Philatelic Society. The exhibition consisted of twentyone groups of stamps each mounted under glass, and showing the choice

stamps from twelve Philadelphia Collections.

W. W. Hand exhibited a fine group of U. S. 1847, 10c on covers, also a group of scarce Locals and Carriers. Jos. A. Steinmetz's entry was a specialized group of the 5c and 10c U. S. 1847 issue, showing originals, re-issues, proofs and trial impressions. John W. Haseltine's exhibit was the Philadelphia Postmasters Provisional, Scott No. 877, in red, on the cover of a pamphlet of the time, a unique piece.

A. F. Henkels exhibited a group of Colonial Revenues, including a \$4.00 British Guiana, Inland Revenue, and 5 pounds Victoria, etc.,

also U.S. stamped paper.

Chas. Beamish exhibited one group of fourteen stamps and another of fifteen, including U. S. \$2.00 State Dept., Bavaria 12 kr. lilac 1870, £5 orange Great Britain, Fiji 5p on 4p, and 5 shillings, etc.

Herman Gerdau exhibited the stamps of Bremen complete, also

1859 issue of Sicily, complete used.

E. A. Fleisher's exhibit of unused o. g. British Colonial stamps included varieties from Nevis, Tobago, South Australia, Zululand, Trinidad, Tasmania, British Central Africa, British Guiana, etc.

Dr. Samuel J. Gittleson exhibited a most interesting lot of unused British Colonials consisting chiefly of high values, also the high values of Russia, Finland, and Russian Lévant, rare Straits Settlements, etc.

Jas. M. Rapplier exhibited unused U. S., 1855 issue, and an interesting cover of Civil War times, also a group illustrating the different

designs of British and Colonial stamps.

H. J. M. Cardezai, Jr., offered a very interesting exhibit of French stamps of the 1849-60 issues, in pairs, strips or blocks, a *tete beche* pair of the 25c 1849 issue on part of original cover, and a strip of three of the 1fr. dull orange red of the same issue.

Henry Chapman, Jr., exhibited a group of early South Wales alse

other rare early issues including a 5c Hawaiian Missionary, etc.

There were five hundred and ten stamps in the exhibition, valued at upwards of six thousand dollars, every one a superb, well centered copy, in fine condition, and in most cases unused. Another feature of the exhibition was the two panes of counterfeit stamps exhibited by Mr. C. F. Osborn, selected from his counterfeit collection.

The exhibition was declared a great success, and is the first of a series that will be held from time to time. The Society as a body rendered a vote of thanks to the twelve gentlemen who exhibited, and a separate vote of thanks to Mr. A. F. Henkels for his services in assembling and arranging the exhibits.

A. F. HENKELS.

